

BY BEVERLY TUCKER.

WM. M. OVERTON AND CH. MAURICE SMITH.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

NOVEMBER 17, 1853.

Mr. GEORGE E. FRENCH, bookseller, King street, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every morning.

Mr. E. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street, Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel in receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

The Hon. J. R. Thomson, of New Jersey, and the Hon. George R. Riddle arrived in the city last night, and are stopping at the National hotel.

The Hon. H. L. Stephens, of Michigan, is at Mrs. Esterley's, and the Hon. J. C. Mace, of Indiana, at his residence on north B. street.

THE MEETING ON MONDAY NIGHT.

We perceive that efforts have been made, through the telegraph, and by other means, to misrepresent the character and purposes of the late meeting of the national democracy of this district, held at Copp's saloon. We had no agency in getting up the meeting, and nothing to do with the resolutions which were adopted. Indeed we never saw the resolutions until we saw them in the narrative of the reporter. But we were fully assured, before the meeting, that its object was to congratulate the national democracy of New York, on the unexpected result of their recent contest with Van Buren freesoilism. The proceedings of the meeting show that we were not misinformed on that point.

It is needless for us to say that the returns of the New York election afforded us much gratification. We were pained that untoward circumstances had given the temporary control of the empire State to the whig party. But we had long been prepared for such a result. When the Van Buren ruffians broke up the convention at Syracuse, they took the first step toward giving the State into the hands of the whigs. If there was any doubt as to that fact, Mr. Secretary Guthrie's uncalculated and unjustifiable interference in behalf of the soft-shell freesoil organization, against the regular national democracy, removed it entirely. That interference was equivalent to a proclamation that the whigs should gain the ascendancy in New York, for it enabled the freesoil factious to use the weight and influence of the federal authority to overawe the timid and influence the corrupt.

The success of the whigs having been fully assured and made certain by Mr. Guthrie's conduct, we were forced to reconcile ourselves to it as we best could, and to turn our attention to the other points involved in the contest.

In doing that, we perceived, at a glance, that the triumph of the Van Buren factious over the national democracy, under the lead of such men as Daniel S. Dickinson and Charles O'Connor, would be the heaviest blow which the democratic party has ever received, as it would dishearten the true men of the north, and place the democracy of the south in a position where they could be scourged without the power of offering adequate resistance. On the other hand, we believed that the triumph of the national democracy of New York, under the discouraging circumstances imposed by Mr. Guthrie, would crush out the freesoil heresy, impart new strength to true men everywhere, and assure the country that the democratic party was entitled to public confidence.

Under these circumstances, the defeat of the freesoilers in New York was most gratifying to us; and it was well calculated to suggest to the national democrats of the District of Columbia a public expression of their joy at such an unexpected and auspicious result. Therefore they called a meeting on Monday night to express their feelings; and as freemen they had a right to do so, without let or hindrance from freesoil sympathisers—from government stipendiaries or clamorous office seekers. There was no purpose to denounce the President or begin an opposition to the administration; and they who have been laboring to require a subservient support to all the acts of men in authority, as the only test of party fidelity, are the worst enemies of the democracy. Whenever democrats shall be ostracised for censuring a secretary because he interferes improperly and officiously in State politics, and seeks by means of patronage, to give nationality to local conflicts—whenever democrats shall be ostracised for republishing an alliance with freesoilers, and for rejoicing when a freesoil faction is broken down, then there will be an end to the democratic party, for it will no longer be worth preserving.

There was much confusion at Copp's saloon, occasioned by a concerted movement on the part of persons who thought they might safely imitate the performances of Cochrane's men at Syracuse, since they have been endorsed by the Treasury Department. But still, these gentry were not in such force as to put an end to the meeting before its purposes were accomplished. They produced much confusion, but they could not prevent a clear and explicit manifestation of sentiment. A most disgraceful scene was presented, but it was the legitimate result of Mr. Guthrie's course. When the head of the treasury enters the political arena, in order to sustain the conduct of Van Buren and Cochrane, backed up by a band of bullies and blackguards at Syracuse, it is not to be wondered at that government officers and official expectants should attempt to break up a democratic meeting in the city of Washington. But we cannot do better than close our article with the following pertinent remarks, which we find in the Baltimore American of yesterday:

On Monday night a meeting of the national democrats was held for the purpose of approving the independent action of the national democrats of New York. Of course such an opportunity of doing homage to the disorganizing authorities could not be overlooked by the speculating politicians. The meeting was ostensibly peaceable and patriotic. Its objects were stated in three propositions. 1. That the nomination of Mr. Pierce was in consequence of his declared hostility to freesoil and disunion doctrines. 2. That the Baltimore platform was not an amnesty authorising the renewed agitation of these subjects. 3. That the attempts of the departments to crush the freedom of opinion

amongst the national democrats, "deserves the attention and correction of the President." We can really see nothing so very outrageous in the declaration in debate language, of opinions which have received the direct approval of the majority of the citizens of New York. Does any one deny that Mr. Pierce was elected because he was a friend of the Union and a foe to further agitation? Does any one contend that the platform of Baltimore was a dispensation for the past and a license for the future? Has it come to this that freemen may not meet together and say even "with bated breath and whispered humbly," that they do not think an officer should be removed for having refused to recognise, as his political equals, those whose doctrines have been formally repudiated by a public declaration of the party to which they belong? But no sooner were these resolutions reported, than the palace-worshippers seized upon them to testify their loyalty. A Mr. Ratcliffe—we believe the person whose friends pressed his name for the appointment of attorney for the District—charged the meeting with the treasonable purpose of "hostility to the President, and a design to sink the administration." This imputation was mildly but distinctly repelled. It was said that the resolutions meant to declare that the doctrines of the freesoilers were not the doctrines of the democracy—nothing more. Pending the conflicting questions of a substitute and indefinite postponement, a gallant young gentleman, wearing the political uniform of the executive, and discharging the highly responsible office of deputy collector, at the various ports of the coast, sprang disrespectfully over the shoulders of the defeated attorney, and alighted upon the platform. He then signified his devotion to the appointing authorities by moving an adjournment of the meeting. This motion was entertained by the chairman of the hardis in a manner which vindicated his right to the appellation. He promptly knocked the invading collector into the bosom of his constituents.

The democracy seems to have taken no further part in the proceedings. He will, of course, ornament his head with a bit of court plaster, and upon this certificate of loyalty, will be no doubt brevetted by the cabinet to the post of full collector, entrusted with the entire revenues of the port of Washington. There he will, of course, disburse according to the rule laid down in Brown's case. All this is ridiculous in its effect upon public opinion. Such an interference may secure office for the penny partisans who figured upon the occasion. But they will do the President injury in their zeal to promote their own interests. Let the President should not be misled by the sentiment that surrounds him. It is an interesting sentiment. It is a vapor of flattery that rises from the decomposition of public morality. It is miasmatic and will infect all who breathe it with disease and with death. Let the President look and listen to the people for the true interpretation of his mission. Let him discard from his councils and dismiss from his presence those who would flatter his vanity, and above all, let him not permit them to denounce democrats who have had the courage to sacrifice their party and themselves to the honest convictions of their duty to the President, and their duty to the republic.

It is needless for us to say that the returns of the New York election afforded us much gratification. We were pained that untoward circumstances had given the temporary control of the empire State to the whig party. But we had long been prepared for such a result. When the Van Buren ruffians broke up the convention at Syracuse, they took the first step toward giving the State into the hands of the whigs. If there was any doubt as to that fact, Mr. Secretary Guthrie's uncalculated and unjustifiable interference in behalf of the soft-shell freesoil organization, against the regular national democracy, removed it entirely. That interference was equivalent to a proclamation that the whigs should gain the ascendancy in New York, for it enabled the freesoil factious to use the weight and influence of the federal authority to overawe the timid and influence the corrupt.

POLITICAL GOSSIPS—RUMORS ABOUT THE SPEAKERSHIP.

We have recently seen numerous statements and reports in various papers touching the speakership of the next Congress. Every form of speculation, every variety of hypothesis, is indulged in. We would not heedlessly enroach on the rights of that very numerous class of men who live by gossip, and flatter on scandal. They are to the newspaper press what the news-monger—the retailer of small items—the finder out of family secrets, is to society; with this difference: that the former is paid for his gossip—the latter discharges his office from pure love of it. To maintain their importance, they must manage to keep up a constant interest and excitement in the public mind. A new rumor every morning, is as necessary to them as a new dress to a fashionable belle. It matters not what the rumor is, so it relates to a thing, or a person of importance. But one caution is observed, and that is to manage it with sufficient adroitness to escape responsibility.

The particular rumors to which we refer, represent certain aspirants to the honor and dignity of the speakership, as the candidates of certain very wealthy and respectable bankers and business men. Such rumors we are sorry to see. If true, they would denote a condition of public morals at which the honest yeomanry of the country might well blush. If untrue, they would denote, on the part of those who start and circulate them, a distrust of our most distinguished public men and our most eminent men of business.

That day, should it ever come, which heaven forefend, will be a black day and an evil day; when private wealth shall become the governing power in the councils and legislation of the country. It would erect an *imperium in imperio*. It would place the men elected by the people, as their rulers and legislators, under the control of a few rich men. It would make the government a puppet. It would neutralize the popular voice. It would annul the popular will. It would corrupt our most eminent politicians. It would ruin public and private morals. It would transfer the powers of government from the hands of the many, into the aristocracy of a few. It would erect gold into the king—the judiciary, and the legislature.

The evils that would result from such a miserable subjection of public to private men, are so manifest that it is needless to allude further to them.

The rumors to which we refer, do great injury to those candidates for the speakership, who are represented as the candidates of this, or that wealthy banker. Men, who are prominent enough to be run for that high and distinguished position, would scorn to win their way, by gold—by bribery, by corruption. It is a libel on Congress, to say—for such it is in substance—that the many virtuous, incorruptible patriots in that body, can be bought up by bankers, to vote for pets, favorites, or instruments, at so much a head. It is an insult to respectable private citizens, to represent them before the country, as attempting to control elections and legislation, by means of their money. Merchant princes have made peace and war in the different countries of Europe. They have sometimes arrested, sometimes directed legislation, by means of their wealth. They have managed kings and kingdoms—but we are proud to say that in this our favored country, private wealth, with all its influences, has never yet dared to aspire to rule in the councils of the nation—and that our rulers and legislators have never been base and bad enough to prostitute themselves and their offices for gold.

We dislike to see such rumors as we speak of in respectable public journals. They can have no good effect. One bad effect they certainly have, and that is to familiarize the public mind with pictures of depravity, corruption

and profligacy. We would commend to all who bring such things before the public eye, the admonition of the poet:

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien,
As to be hated, needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft—familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Many of the public journals of the country are kind enough to chronicle, for the benefit of their readers, as an item of news, that the representatives of the people will soon assemble in Congress, at Washington. We will add, in order to be more specific, that Washington is the capital of the United States, and that it is in the District of Columbia. With this definite indication of its locality, it is to be hoped that none of the worthy representatives of the people will be so unfortunate as to get lost.

Other journals are carving out work for Congress, and predicting what that body will do, and what it will not do. One says one thing, another for our part we are content to wait. We do not know what Congress will do; we wish we did.

They are equally busy in figuring out the President's message. They tell us with confidence what he will propose; what he will condemn. We are patient here again. As the jugglers say, "we will see what we will see." These things will keep.

A correspondent of the Evansville (Indiana) *Inquirer*, writing from Washington says: "If it was not apparent before, it is quite apparent now, to everybody who will take the trouble of looking, that in the removal of Bronson, the administration has pulled down upon itself a regular hornet's nest; and that, in taking sides in the New York squabble on the burner side, when they should have either espoused the cause of the national democracy, or at least, remained neutral, they committed a grievous blunder. I say that this is apparent now to everybody who will take the trouble to examine the papers and proceedings of the day. The *Richmond Examiner*, the *Norfolk News*, the *Alexandria Standard*, the *South Side Democrat*, the *Woodstock Youth Legion*, the *Winchester Virginian*—all sterling democratic Virginia journals—and the *Milwaukee News*, speak out trumpet-tongued for the indomitable hardis."

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

The democratic republicans general committee met agreeable to the published call, at Stuyvesant institute last evening.

A full attendance of the committee was present; also Hon. John Wheeler, Hon. Francis B. Cutting, Hon. Mike Walsh, and Hon. Thomas J. Barr were among the number. Hon. Francis B. Cutting addressed the meeting, and was warmly received. He was enthusiastic, and the report was met with applause with which he was greeted attested the high satisfaction with which he was listened to by the committee. His speech was soundly democratic throughout, and of such a character as would have startled the traitors to the democratic cause, could any of them have been here, and heard him. We regret that our limits will not admit of a more extended notice of his excellent speech. The following resolutions were read and adopted, amid great enthusiasm:

The democracy of the city and county of New York, true to the principles of the democratic party, as promulgated in the resolutions of the Baltimore convention of 1852, and the inaugural address of President Pierce; in view of the integrity with which they have supported those principles—the same which elected Franklin Pierce in the Presidency—through this regular general committee for this city and county, sustained and endorsed as such by the verdict of the democratic electors at the late election, send forth enthusiastic greetings and warmest regards to their brethren in the democratic faith, throughout the Union, upon the late brilliant and triumphant victory obtained by the national democracy, and a just reparation to the nation, headed by George W. Clinton, over the freesoil and soft ticket, headed by Isaac C. Veplance—a victory obtained through the spontaneous rising of free and intelligent democratic electors, unaided by the threats of power, and unpurchased by the allurements of office, seeking to prostrate a dangerous faction, and to rebuke the federal government for its unwarranted usurpation of the control of the State politics, and a memorable triumph achieved over official bribery, and a fraudulent claim to regularity of organization, which a majority of the electors of this city and State have now pronounced factious and irregular; this committee do therefore:

1. Resolved, That in the triumphant victory received by George W. Clinton—the worthy son of a noble and patriotic father—the people of this State have unmistakably proclaimed their strong attachment to, and desire for the speedy enlargement of the candid and just reputation of the hypocritical and false pretence system of Governor Seymour, and the present State administration.

2. Resolved, That in the immensely large vote cast by the electors of this State at the recent election for that intrepid democrat, and faithful and efficient public officer, the Hon. John C. Mathew, we behold the intelligent and patriotic people of his official conduct, and the sustaining of a true national democracy, sought to have been made the "victim" of freesoil malignity.

3. Resolved, That the vote cast at the late election in favor of the national democracy, on the national democratic ticket, assures our democratic brethren in the other States of the Union that the infamous coalition made by William L. Marcy, Governor Seymour, John Van Buren, and Isaac Rynders, at Syracuse in 1848, by which the rank and file of the democratic party were temporarily induced to follow the behests of selfish, unscrupulous and ambitious leaders, was always destined to the honest impulses of the rank and file of our party, and against their principles; and which they have now most emphatically condemned.

4. Resolved, That the electors of this State, in their resolves, expressed their sentiments upon the unjustifiable removal of the Hon. George C. Benson from the office of collector of this port, they now, in respect to him, in vindication of their own, and of the rights of a majority of the democratic electors of this State, call upon the national democracy, to sustain the nomination of William L. Marcy's nominee, Heman J. Redfield, as successor in office of that inflexible, independent, and distinguished democratic Judge Benson.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of one from each ward, be appointed by the chair to make suitable arrangements for a grand congratulatory democratic demonstration in honor of the result of the late election in this State, to be held at Metropolitan Hall, on the 23d of Nov. inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Measures are already in preparation for holding a glorification meeting at an early day. The committee having charge of the arrangements will meet at the institute next Wednesday evening.

A LOVE SCENE.—Overheard and phonographically reported by Phredrick Phinephus: "Phredrick of the phain, sighed the lover, 'phancy my phelings for the J phinephus, phelpful consequences of my phelcing from your phather's phamily. Phew phellows could have phaced the music with as much phortitude as I have; and as phickle phortune phails to smile on our loves, I phind I must phorego the pleasure of becoming your husband. Phairst Phance, phawful phover!"

"Hold, Phranklin, hold!" screamed Phrance, "I will phollow you phoverer." But Phranklin had philed, and Phrance phainted.

A bad arrangement.—To pay for a seat in a crowded concert, room, and find it occupied by a person who produces a certificate of the duplicate of your own.

MAD. SONTAG had a full house at Risley's Variete last night.

From the New York Herald.

Interesting from Oregon Territory.

The Rogue river war having, like all other wars heretofore, come to an end, it becomes the part of an impartial historian, like myself, to transmit to posterity a true record of the glorious performance in the short but brilliant campaign, so nobly begun. I doubt whether any one has had the generosity to give honor to whom honor is due; and it is to rectify any partial statement that may have gone abroad, of the heroisms enacted in this valley, that I send you this brief but impartial synopsis.

It taxes the ingenuity of the inhabitants of this valley to the utmost to assign a cause and a reason to the sanguinary conflict. Each individual has his own story of how and where the war first began; and though all aim to, none succeed in fixing the commencement of hostilities upon the Indians.

Last winter seven successful miners down on Rogue river, near Gallows creek, were murdered by the Indians, it is supposed, and a large quantity of gold dust is thought to have fallen into the hands of the murderers. There is no positive proof that the deed was committed by the Indians; but they were immediately charged with it, and the desire to recover the captured treasure, rather than to revenge the murder, set on foot many desperate expeditions, composed of reckless and abandoned men. John Taylor was the chief of the Taylor Indians in that vicinity. He was caught last spring, tried, and shot. Before death he is said to have confessed to the massacre, and to have implicated quite a number of his own people, and two of the Grave Creek Indians also. The latter, as well as quite a number of the former, were brought to death; but no outbreak followed these troubles.

For some years a rumor has existed that a white woman had been captured and her husband killed by the Indians of this valley, about seven years ago, and that she had been kept in bondage by them ever since, in the mountains, out of sight of the whites. Last summer an Indian came to Jacksonville and gave a fresh impulse to the rumor. He stated that the woman had been persuaded him to go and report her bondage to the whites, and that he had finally consented to do so, and if the whites would go with him he would show them to the Indian camp where she was a prisoner. A party of eight or ten white men joined in the expedition, and, guided by the Indian, after some trouble came upon the Indian camp in the mountains where she was said to be kept a prisoner. They found her, and the story of the white woman, but admitted similar one with regard to a foreign squaw captured from a half-breed Spaniard. She was brought, and proved to be a Klamath Indian woman. The white men considered this a subterfuge, and insisted on having the white woman given up, or they would kill them all. The Indians became alarmed and endeavored to make their escape, but were surrounded and killed six of them. No outbreak followed this affair, though it is said to have had a serious influence upon the war.

The following having preceded the outbreak but a very short time—one or two days only—is most generally regarded as the immediate commencement of hostilities. Last summer a Spaniard named De Bushay, bought a squaw of one of the chiefs in this valley. The squaw was the widow of a Shasta Indian, and had returned to her people. Her husband's brother failed to comply with the purchase, Jim stole her away from him. De Bushay raised a party, and they set out to capture her. The Shasta Indians, who had been captured and were witnesses to her forcible abduction, were highly incensed. They went away threatening vengeance on the whites. In a short time afterwards, Edwards, Gibbs, and others, were killed under circumstances that struck terror into the hearts of the people of Jacksonville. A perfect stampede followed. The inhabitants, without reflection, concluded that a league had been formed against them by all the Indians in the country; and the war commenced. The whites began the campaign by killing all the pet Indians about town—a term applied to Indians engaged in families in a domestic capacity, and necessarily perfectly innocent of any part whatever in these troubles. A league had been formed against them by all the Indians in the country; and the war commenced. The whites began the campaign by killing all the pet Indians about town—a term applied to Indians engaged in families in a domestic capacity, and necessarily perfectly innocent of any part whatever in these troubles. A league had been formed against them by all the Indians in the country; and the war commenced. The whites began the campaign by killing all the pet Indians about town—a term applied to Indians engaged in families in a domestic capacity, and necessarily perfectly innocent of any part whatever in these troubles. A league had been formed against them by all the Indians in the country; and the war commenced. 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